Nippon Times

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UNITED STATES AIR FORCES ORDERED TO CEASE ACTION

Field Marshal MacArthur Chosen Supreme Allied Commander for Coming Negotiations

The U.S. War Department disclosed on the night of August 14 that all army air operations against Japan have been ordered ended, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon. The Army spokesman declared in reponse to a question that "all air operations have been ordered ended. It will be up to the local commanders to end firing according to local conditions," the report added.

MacArthur in Chief Role

Press Secretary Charles Ross at a press conference called at 11 p.m. Tuesday night said Field Marshal Douglas MacArthur will be the Supreme Allied Commander to receive the Japanese surrender and that Chinese, Russian, and British high officials would represent their countries, it is disclosed in a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon.

Truman Dispatches Note

President Truman sent a note regarding the suspension of fighting by the Japanese armed forces to the Swiss Legation in Washington through Secretary of State James Byrnes for transmission to the Japanese Government on Tuesday evening, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Washington dispatch.

Secretary of State Byrnes handed the President's note to the Swiss Minister at 7 p.m., August 14 (Tokyo time, 8 a.m.).

The contents of the note follow:

"The Japanese Government shall suspend directly and immediately the fighting action of the Japanese Forces, and notify Field Marshal Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, the date and time of the suspension of war by the Japanese Forces.

"The Japanese Government shall dispatch a parlementaire having full information respecting the Japanese Forces, and shall be invested with the authority to take steps to formally end the war.

"The Japanese Government shall be in readiness to receive information directly from Field Marshal MacArthur concerning the time and place for the conclusion of the war and other items."

U.S.S.R. Receives Reply

The Soviet Government announced on Wednesday that it had received the reply of the Japanese Government concerning the termination of the war a Stockholm report to Domei disclosed quoting a Moscow dispatch.

British Take Steps

The Southeast Asia Headquarters of the Allied Forces issued an order to cease action to the Army Navy and Air Forces on the Southeastern Asia front at 1:50 p.m. Wednesday, says a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 15, relaying reports from Kandy, Ceylon.

Admiral Louis Mountbatten, Commander of the Southeastern Asiatic Forces, will probably proceed shortly to Shonan a Reuter report from Rangoon said, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

CHIANG ANNOUNCES VICTORY

Announcing victory for the Allied forces, Chiang Kai-shek declared that it is not yet the final victory according to an August 15 Lisbon dispatch quoting a Chungking report.

"The universal power of righteousness," he said, "has not simply achieved one more triumph. We and the people of the world fervently hope that this war may be the last war in which the civilized nations engage."

Chiang then pleaded that "We should not for a moment think of revenge or seek abuses upon the innocent people of Japan."

China Delegated Named

A Reuters report from Chungking disclosed on Thursday that General Hsu Yung-chang, head of the military affairs board, would represent China at the signing of the Japanese cessation of hostilities, according to a Domei report from Lisbon. Reuters also reported that newly-appointed mayors for Shanghai, Nanking, Peiping and Tientsin are already on their way.

Portuguese Army Ready

Two divisions of the Portuguese army are now waiting in Lourenco Marques, East Africa, for the reoccupation of Timor Island, it is reported by a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 14.

Bernard Shaw Doubts 'Right Ever to Drop Another' Atomic Bomb

Commenting on the end of the war, George Bernard Shaw, internationally famous playwright, said; "The war came to an end when the first atomic bomb was dropped; it is very doubtful if we have the right ever to drop another," according to a Domei Stockholm dispatch on Wednesday.

PETAIN IS SENTENCED TO DEATH WEDNESDAY

His Fate However Rests With De Gaulle Who Has Power To Commute Sentence

Marshal Philippe Petain, 89-year-old former Chief of State of Vichy, was sentenced to death on the charge of treason on Wednesday morning, it is revealed in a Paris dispatch reaching Lisbon. In addition to being sentenced to death, the Marshal was sentenced to loss of civil rights and confiscation of his property.

After deliberating into the early hours of Wednesday morning, 24 jurors walked into the Supreme Court where the trial had been going on for 10 days and pronounced the verdict. According to the report, it now rests with General De Gaulle who has power to commute the sentence whether Petain is to live or die.

In view of the Marshal's age the court has already expressed the wish that the sentence would not be carried out. Petain himself, the report said, has already declared through his senior defense counsel that he would not "ask for mercy." But under French law anyone may now submit an appeal for clemency for Petain.

For six hours Petain's counsel had pleaded for his life. Petain's youngest counsel, Maitre Jaques Isorni, turned to the jury and cried, "If you pronounce the sentence of death against Petain, we, his defenders, will accompany him to the place of execution. Remember that in this solemn moment you hold in your hands the destiny of France."

It is generally believed in Paris that General De Gaulle will commute the death sentence on Marshal Petain especially in view of the unusual and strong recommendation of the high court, it is disclosed in a Reuters Paris report reaching Lisbon on Thursday.

Although the Communists are pressing for the execution of the sentence, opinion in France is divided whether the death sentence will help heal or widen the internal divisions in France.

RUSSIA, CHINA SIGN TREATY

Details of Friendship and Alliance Pact Being Published Later

Russia and China have signed a treaty of friendship and alliance on August 14, a Domei report from Stockholm said on Wednesday quoting the Moscow radio. Details are to be published after ratification by both Governments, it is reported.

Stalin, Soong Confer

Premier Josef Stalin held a long conference with Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, on the morning of August 14, with the attendance of Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm relating a Moscow report.

The discussion at the conference is believed to have been mainly on political and military problems concerning the two countries. The Stalin-Soong conference which has been continuing since June 30, except during Premier Stalin's participation at the Potsdam Conference, now seems to be approaching its end.

U.S. HEAVY CRUISER SUNK

The United States heavy cruiser Indianapolis was lost in a recent Philippine sea action with 100 per cent casualties to her complement totalling 1,196 officers and men, the United States Navy Department announced on August 14, it is disclosed in a Washington report reaching Lisbon.

The Navy Department announced that the cruiser was lost shortly after the completion of her last mission, sailing from San Francisco on July 16 on a high-speed run to Guam to deliver the essential atomic bomb material. The commander of the Indianapolis was Captain Charles D. McVay who is listed as wounded, the report said.

KING GEORGE VI SPEAKS AS PARLIAMENT OPENS

Outlines Labor Government's Social Legislation: Stresses Self-Government in India

King George VI, speaking at the state opening of the new British Parliament today, outlined the social legislation the Labor Government will seek approval for, according to an August 15 report from Lisbon quoting a London dispatch.

The King also revealed that the Government will continue to work closely with the other members of the Commonwealth and, in a special reference to India, declared. "My Government will do their utmost to promote, with the leaders of Indian opinion, the early realization of free self-government in India."

Regarding Social legislation, there will be measures, among others, to bring the Bank of England under public ownership and to nationalize the coal mining industry. The resources of the building and manufacturing industries would be organized to meet the urgent and vital task of increasing the number of houses, and there will be proposals for improving the procedure for taking over the land.

Another measure would aim to reorganize air transport. The King indicated that the Government would seek powers to control during the transition to peace, the distribution and prices of essential supplies and services. They would also carry through social measures already in hand including the National Health Service.

Wartime policies for home food production would be kept up and food services to workers, mothers, and children extended.

In foreign affairs, the King welcomed the setting up of the Council of Foreign Ministers and the Parliament would be asked to ratify the United Nations Charter.

MONEY MARKET QUIET

Business Conducted as Usual Despite Termination of War

The money market was quiet and showed no sign of disturbance on Wednesday even with the announcement of the epoch-making termination of the war. This is believed to be mainly due to the declaration made by Finance Minister Toyosaku Hirose, who stated that the Government would not apply moratorium. At the same time depositors felt no anxiety at all as bank payment was made as usual as the Government announced.

During Wednesday, there was the usual withdrawal of deposits from banks and the movement of small amounts kept all banks busy. However, the market itself was quiet and everything was conducted as usual in financial circles.

Can Withdraw Savings

Assurance regarding withdrawal of post office insurance deposits, savings and pensions and the smooth operation of railway telephone and mail activities was given by Tokisaburo Shiobara, President of the Communications Board, who gave special instructions to the employes of the same Board at noon on Wednesday upon the issuance of the Imperial Rescript proclaiming the end of the war and the same instructions were dispatched to some 400,000 employes throughout the country.

Mr. Shiobara's instructions follow:

"The Imperial Order has been given. I, as one of the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor feel sincere regret for having greeted this day. However, the people must be assured that railway, mail and telephone services will continue as formerly. As to savings, the people are allowed to draw out any amount of money when necessary, but utmost caution must be taken not to cause the rise of inflation by drawing out unnecessarily great amounts of money. I hope that the people will deposit their surplus money."

SNYDER CLARIFYING POLICY

Head of OWM to Announce Internal Readjustment Following War End

Director John Snyder of the U.S. Office of War Mobilization will issue a statement entitled "War to Peace," and announce a concrete policy concerning the general internal readjustment in the United States with the close of the war following President Truman's declaration of peace, according to a Domei report from Lisbon, based on a Washington dispatch.

Suzuki Gives Stirring Message to People To Observe Faithfully Imperial Rescript

Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki made a radio address to the people on Wednesday evening on the subject of "On Receiving the Imperial Rescript".

The broadcast follows:

At 11 o'clock last night a gracious Imperial Rescript was issued concerning the termination of the War of Greater East Asia.

At noon today, His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to read the Rescript in person and the radio conveyed to the people the Imperial speech.

This was an arrangement which has no parallel and the thought of this filled me with a sense of awe and an undefinable feeling.

The Soviet Union on August 9 at last took sides with the allied countries and declared war on Japan. Thus, the Japanese Government was confronted with a situation where it had to recognize that the time had come to make a final decision about whether or not the War of Greater East Asia should be continued.

Accordingly, under the supervision of His Majesty the Emperor the stand of the Cabinet was fixed. It was decided to communicate the readiness of the Empire to accept the joint declaration of America Britain, China, and the Soviet Union under date of July 26 on the condition that there should be no change in the right of sovereignty of His Majesty the Emperor which is the basis of the existence of the Empire.

The Government at once took the necessary steps to effect the decision.

The reply of the other side came. The Government scrutinized it closely and became convinced that there would be no change in the right of sovereignty of His Majesty the Emperor.

Then it was decided to accept the joint declaration.

It was on December 8, 1941, that the Empire declared war on America and Britain to realize its ardent desire to keep the land safe and to stabilize East Asia. There has since elapsed nearly four years, during which the Japanese officers and men have endured difficulties and privations surpassing all imagination. They have made up for the deficiency of arms with their unequalled spiritual power. They have displayed at the front a loyalty and heroism that moved even the gods to tears.

The people behind the guns, for their part, while overcoming all manner of difficulties, were engaged with repleting the country's fighting power. When the greater part of the mainland was ravaged by air raids, they never lost any of their enthusiasm to serve the country.

When my thoughts turn to the multitudes of heroes who were killed in distant alien lands and our fellow countrymen who met with untimely death in the mainland, I find my heart filled with the sense of gratitude and sorrow. To the numerous people who were wounded at the front and lost their homes in their native places I am full of sympathy for which I have no words to express.

In spite of the deadly battles successively waged by the Japanese Forces, the war situation after the loss of Saipan turned unfavorable for Japan. All means to turn the tide of war were attempted, but the powerful American air force began to attack the Japanese mainland in the fall of last year, causing damage to the munitions industry, large, medium and small cities and communications facilities. Particularly after the loss of Yiojima and the Okinawas to the enemy in the spring, the allied forces pressed close to the mainland. It is a great regret that a part of the Meiji Shrine and the Imperial Palace were subjected to the ravages of the enemy air force.

Not only that, the enemy succeeded in inventing an atomic bomb, which is an epoch-making scientific discovery, and began to employ it, taking a toll of innocent lives. Thus the usage of the new weapon inflicted incalculable damage to the Japanese mainland and caused heavy casualties among the people. One bomb actually destroyed the greater part of one city and several hundred thousands of the city's residents were either killed or wounded. Furthermore, there was no doubt that the enemy would have continued to use the same kind of bombs. Should such destructive power be used against Japan, Japan's fighting potential, nay, the very existence of the Japanese race, would be threatened. The very foundation of the Empire's fundamental character would also be endangered.

Confronting this grim fact the Government deliberated thoroughly on the actual situation and exchanged views with the high command of the Army and Navy. Undoubtedly the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Forces, whose fighting spirit is still as high as ever and who were confident of final victory, were determined to carry on to the last, and the people behind the guns also resolved to die for the cause of the State. However, to save hundreds and thousands of His subjects from further destruction and thus to contribute to the happiness of the people the world over, and to bring about peace His Majesty the Emperor made His decision.

The benevolence of His Imperial Majesty is indeed the upholding of the national structure. We are over-awed by His Imperial Majesty's boundless solicitude for the perpetuity of the national structure. Needless to say the war has finally come to its end in this way. The fact doubtless is extremely painful and hard to bear for the men of the Imperial Army at the front and for the whole nation. At the same time the nation expresses its profound apology to His Imperial Majesty. Today I, as head of the Government shoulder the responsibility of taking matters into hand of this grievous end. For the greater part of my life I have served in the Imperial Navy.

Being an old soldier, I fully know what our officers and men feel. But the duty of Japan's subjects in any case, either to live or to die, is to assist in fostering the eternal prosperity and glory of the Imperial Family. This absolute loyal spirit alone can fully maintain the Polity of the Empire. Though we were deprived of our rifles and made to give up our swords, it is this loyal spirit that will never be lost even after our death.

I firmly believe that as long as the Emperor exists and succeeds to the Imperial Throne, there will be a way to develop the fortune of the Empire. Particularly to those nations of East Asia that had been fighting together with Japan in the present war for the materialization of the liberation of East Asia and the peace of the world, the Empire extends the heartiest thanks, and at the same time sincerely apologizes for what has come. The Empire sincerely prays for the progress and prosperity of those countries, and also desires the permanent and unchanging friendship with them.

The ending of the war I do not think, will easily lessen the burden and suffering of the people. On the other hand, as regards reparation and recovery after the war, it is necessary to give greater efforts and bear more hardships. The Empire has come to lose much of its territory and the glorious Army has come to disappear. The officers and men of the Army and the public will experience bitter sorrow. Under the great and unprecedented change of circumstances they may not know what to do.

We must develop the permanent racial life of Japan Proper transcending all past feelings and forgetting all selfish thoughts. There is no other way for us but to foster the new spirit of self-rule, creation and labor in order to build up a new Japan, and devote ourselves to the development of technique and science, the lack of which was found to be our greatest fault in the present war. We must build up civilization that will contribute to the civilization of humanity. This is the only way to reply to the unlimited benevolence of His Majesty the Emperor.

To the returned soldiers, wounded and sick soldiers as well as war sufferers, both the State and people must extend warm sympathy and cooperation to the last.

During the period of the enforcement of the joint declaration, we must strive to heighten the world trust by manifesting the original sincerity of the Japanese people. In short, the conscience and just strength of the people of Japan under the Imperial Rule will put back the Empire to her proper place in the world. To attain this all must faithfully observe the Imperial Rescript, become united as one family, and exert our utmost effort indomitably, further transmitting this spirit to our sons and descendants. I firmly believe that the people will come up my expectation.

The statement will be broadcast to the entire nation.

At the same time, Director Chester Bowles of the Office of Price Administration, Julius Krug of the War Production Board, and Chairman Paul McNutt of the Manpower Commission are also expected to broadcast on their respective fields.

PRESERVE RACIAL HONOR, GENERAL MINAMI URGES

Way Shown by Imperial Rescript on Education, Dai Nippon Seijikai Says

Now that the Imperial Rescript has been issued terminating the war situation, the thing for the Japanese people to do is to follow closely the way laid down by the Imperial Rescript on Education, says General Jiro Minami, President of the Dai-Nippon Seijikai. General Minami's statement, which is addressed to the people, is as follows:

The resolute efforts of the officers and men at the front have ended, and a gracious Imperial Rescript has been issued terminating the war situation.

Our responsibility to His Majesty the Emperor and to the Spirit of the Imperial Ancestors is great beyond description, and even by death we cannot make atonement.

The direct cause of our present situation is the employment by the enemy of a weapon so murderous as will destroy the human race. But upon reflection, it will be found that a part of the responsibility for the pass to which things have come rests with us.

It is an undeniable fact that a great part of the responsibility rests with those who have been in office especially since the outbreak of the China Affair. But let bygones be bygones.

What is of greatest importance for us today is to unite as one body in the literal sense of the term and to all in our power to defend and maintain the fundamental character of our country and to preserve our honor as the Japanese race.

The military and official circles as well as the people, may have much to say in support of their respective stands in the situation just ended. The Imperial Decision has been made, however, and the way to be followed by the people made manifest.

It is in the nature of things that there should be something in the feelings of the people in the new situation which it is difficult to overcome. But the present is the time when the people should be occupied with the practise of the way of the subject, by following the injunctions in the Imperial Decision and by uniting in making plans for the future.

Where the Imperial Rescript is not observed religiously there is no true understanding of the fundamental character of our country.

At no time in the past has necessity been greater than it is now to keep a cool head and to summon up courage to meet the real emergency.

Responsibility Heavy

The Dai-Nippon Seijikai had completed its local organization, had absorbed the Kokumin Doshikai, and were prepared to enter into a period of decisive political activity as the sole organization representing the will of the people, when we were brought face to face with the situation leading to the grant of the Imperial Rescript.

Our responsibility in the future is exceedingly heavy. I myself have much thinking to do. Let me express the hope that you will not make a mistake in the selection of the way you are to follow in the future, and that you will concentrate your energies on the performance of your duties.

The way the people are to follow in the future is indicated in the Imperial Rescript on Education. The thing they have to do is to return to the injunctions of that Rescript. If all the people observe and practise what is set forth in the Rescript, I am absolutely certain that there will be a day when our descendants will be covered with the glory of the history of the Empire.

Appellate Court Established

The Justice Ministry announced on Wednesday some changes in personnel relative to the establishment of a court of Appeal in Takamatsu and the transfer of the Nagasaki Appellate Court to Fukuoka. Naoichi Saito, chief of the Civil Affairs Bureau of the Justice Ministry was appointed president of the Takamatsu Court of Apppeal and Hajime Kajita, president of the Nagasaki Court of Appeal was appointed president of the Fukuoka Court of Appeal.

DeGaulle to Visit Canada

According to a Paris report of August 15 received in Lisbon, French President General Charles de Gaulle will fly to Canada next Tuesday for a short visit to Ottawa and perhaps Montreal before going on to Washington to meet President Truman. French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault will accompany President De Gaulle.

New ¥10, ¥100 Notes Put Into Circulation By Bank of Japan

The Bank of Japan will put into circulation new ¥10 and ¥100 notes from today together with those already in use. The new bills are simple in design and clearly printed. The facsi- [illegible] Wake-no-Kiyomaro [illegible] the center of the ¥10 bills and that of Crown Prince Shotoku on the ¥100 notes.

PEOPLE MUST PRESERVE DIGNITY AS JAPANESE

Full Compliance With Imperial Wish Urged by Dr. Kunihiko Hashida

Now is the time when we must bear all difficulties and privations, following the boundless Wish of His Majesty the Emperor, and thus conduct ourselves as true Japanese, and we must protect and preserve forever our eternal polity, declared Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, former Education Minister, in giving his reaction to the issuance of the Imperial Rescript. Dr. Hashida said:

"The august nature of our polity is as eternal as heaven and earth, as is shown by the Divine Declaration, and a line of Emperors, unbroken for ages eternal rules as the Sovereign of the Empire. That all the people are the children of His Majesty the Emperor, is clear as the sun and the moon. The Sacred Wish of His Majesty the Emperor becomes the Imperial instruction of benevolence bestowed upon His Imperial Majesty's children.

"Reverently receiving the Imperial Wish, it is the way of the people to observe it faithfully in actual conduct and to live as it commands. This is the dignified polity that has no parallel in the whole world. The spirit of unquestioning compliance with the Imperial Wish has been manifested by numerous heroes of the Special Attack Corps, and 'unquestioning compliance' is concretely shown in self-denial. Because we have followed the Imperial Wish, we have been able to show our spirit of 'unquestioning compliance.' We must now calmly self-reflect, without considering other matters to see whether we have really observed the spirit of 'unquestioning compliance' on receving the Imperial Wish. If ever were we to lose ourselves in dismay, to fail to reflect upon ourselves, or to try to transfer to others the actuality of the coming difficulties and sufferings, we should disobey the Divine Wish of His Majesty the Emperor and disturb the dignity of the polity. At this moment, compliance with and necessary execution of the Imperial Wish means the maintenance of our polity.

"Now is the time when His Majesty the Emperor and His subjects must become as one, firmly united together. We must bear whatever privations we face, must conquer hardships and difficulties greater than what we went through in the present war, and must calmly resolve to become with our future descendants the foundation stone of the glory and honor of the Empire. We must now pledge ourselves that we will not lose our dignity as Japanese, that we will observe faithfully and firmly the Imperial Instruction, fulfill the true mission of being His Imperial Majesty's children, protect our eternal polity, and thus keep the Imperial Mind at ease."

TOKYO GETS INSTRUCTIONS

Governor Nishio Asks for Compliance With Imperial Wishes

Upon receiving the Imperial Rescript on Wednesday, General Toshizo Nishio, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, issued the following instructions to Metropolitan residents the same day:

"With awe and trepidation we have received the Imperial Rescript. I feel I cannot fully express my appreciation to the Metropolitan residents who have maintained a heroic stand for the defense of the country during the last four years in spite of their losses of those they loved as well as their property. However, the Imperial Order has been given, and therefore the Metropolitan residents must act in compliance with the Imperial Wishes taking care not to be swayed by sentiments over the things that have occurred in the past, maintaining self-control, enduring hardships and privations and by opening up a new life over a thorny road."

SUZUKI CABINET TENDERS RESIGNATION ON AUG. 15

His Majesty Asks Prime Minister to Carry on Until Further Notice

The Suzuki Cabinet tendered its resignation at [illegible] p.m. on August 15.

Feeling deeply his responsibility for having been obliged to request the Imperial Decision on the conclusion of the war, and hoping for the appearance of new and better qualified men for the reconstruction of the Empire, Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki called a Cabinet council at 3 p.m. Wednesday and proposed to the State Ministers that the Cabinet should resign. As the State Ministers agreed, Prime Minister Suzuki proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 3:20 p.m and, granted an audience, he submitted the resignation of the Cabinet to His Majesty the Emperor.

His Imperial Majesty gave the Prime Minister a gracious message asking him to look after the administrative affairs until further notice.

Upon returning from the Imperial Palace, the Cabinet Council was reopened and the Prime Minister reported the result of his visit to the Imperial Palace. The Cabinet Council was closed at 4:40 p.m.

Suzuki Issues Statement

Upon tendering the resignation of his Cabinet on August 15, Prime Minister Suzuki issued the following statement explaining his act:

"Upon assuming the heavy post of premiership, I endeavored to break the deadlock in the critical war situation day and night, but due to my incapability I now see the Imperial Rescript on the restoration of peace promulgated. I am filled with a feeling of awe and trepidation.

"I was unable to decide on this important matter at the Cabinet Council and often had to invoke with a feeling of trepidation the gracious judgment of His Majesty the Emperor.

"I feel that the services of younger leaders are urgently needed for the work of reconstructing the Empire. I feel I am too old to continue in office. This is my reason for asking Imperial leave for my resignation."

OBSERVE RITES FOR ANAMI

Funeral Services Held at War Ministry Thursday Morning

Last rites for the late War Minister General Korechika Anami who killed himself Tuesday evening at his official residence were held at the War Ministry at 7 a.m. Thursday.

War Minister General Korechika Anami, before he killed himself at his official residence on Tuesday evening had left a few words and a poem expressing his sincere regret to His Majesty the Emperor for not having been able to fulfil his duty in assisting His Imperial Majesty.

"With my life, I apologize for my great sin, "confidence in the eternity of the Divine Land,"—those words manifest his readiness to meet death. The poem reads, "I, who have basked in the August Benevolence of His Majesty the Emperor, have nothing to say at this last moment."

Made Upper House Members

Hiromasa Matsuzaka, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Taketora Ogata, Hisatsune Sakomizu and Kiyoshi Ikeda have been nominated as members of the House of Peers under the Imperial order at the extraordinary Cabinet meeting on Wednesday.

Kokusui Domei Dissolved

The Kokusui Domei announced on Tuesday its dissolution following the acceptance by the Japanese Government of the Potsdam Declaration.

U.S. Using New Bomber

The U.S. Navy Department is now employing a new type of bomber, the PV2 generally called the Harpoon, which has a speed of [illegible] kilometers, a cruising distance of 2,200 kilometers and carries two tons of bombs it was disclosed by the Lockheed Airplane Company on August 12, says a Domei dispatch from Lisbon relaying a Burbank, California, report. The Harpoon replaces the PV1 (Ventura).

Seymour in Chungking

British Ambassador to Chungking Sir Horace Seymour, who left Chungking last week for Britain, cut short his journey suddenly and returned to Chungking from India on August 13, a Domei report from Lisbon quotes a Chungking dispatch.

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The Passing of the Suzuki Cabinet

Having executed its supreme mission, the Suzuki Cabinet has resigned. From the standpoint of the Japanese concept of responsibility, the resignation was a foregone conclusion. Inevitable and necessary as was the manner in which the Suzuki Cabinet carried out the difficult task of ending the war, it is only natural that the Cabinet should assume responsibility for the serious fate which has befallen the nation.

The resignation implies no political criticism of the policy or methods of the Suzuki Cabinet; it implies no lack of respect or confidence on the part of the people toward the Suzuki Cabinet; it implies no opposition from any quarter to the ending of the war, now that the final decision has been made at the express manifestation of the Imperial will. The resignation is a purely moral matter, a symbolic act by which the government of the hour assumes responsibility for the unfortunate circumstances which made it necessary to place such a burden of sorrow and anxiety upon His Majesty the Emperor.

In fact, deep as may be the sorrow and bitter the regret of the Japanese people over the situation which has befallen the nation, there can be only respect and appreciation for the manner in which the Suzuki Cabinet performed its onerous task. That respect and appreciation is strengthened by the promptness and willingness with which it has by its resignation, indicated its assumption of responsibility.

Particularly for Prime Minister Suzuki there is universal sympathy. It was a task of no ordinary difficulty to do the thing he had to do. But despite his advanced age, the Prime Minister showed unmatchable strength at a time when the nation needed a pillar of strength upon which to lean. It was a strength born out of not mere ability or vigor; it was strength of a more basic sort born out of sagacity and character. At a time when a more brilliant man might have been dangerous, Prime Minister Suzuki commanded confidence by his balance and wisdom reflecting his long experience, by the tenacious deliberateness of his actions, by his seriousness of purpose, by the breadth of his statesmanship, and most of all by the integrity of his personal character.

In his parting message, Prime Minister Suzuki stated that he is too old and that the new epoch which has now been ushered in by the events of the last few days requires the services of a younger man at the helm of the state. This statement need hardly be taken literally in the sense that a young man should necessarily become the new Prime Minister. Youth or age is not a matter of calendar years; it is a matter of the spirit. A man of advanced years can well be young in his attitude toward the progress of the world.

But Prime Minister Suzuki is fundamentally right when he says that the time has come for a younger man to assume the active leadership of the Government. As has already been repeatedly emphasized in all quarters, it is inevitable that the coming years will be full of hardships for the Japanese people. It will be necessary for the Japanese people to work harder than they have ever worked before to overcome the disabilities which have now descended upon the nation. It entails a task which can be carried out only by a leader who, whatever his chronological age, has the vigor and energy of youth.

Even more important a consideration is the fact that Japan is now entering a new era of a character with which the nation has had no previous experience. Such a new era requires the leadership of young men attuned to the new spirit of the times. The political and traditional ties of the old order which has now been proved obsolete and unsatisfactory cannot be allowed to carry over into the new era. If the new era is to be solidly constructed into an era of hope instead of degenerating into an era of empty despair, there must be new leaders who have no shackles tying them with the past. They must be new leaders free to advance freely and boldly into the new adventure which awaits Japan.

For it is obvious that not only Japan but the whole world must advance into a new and better era. There must be a new intelligence completely emancipated from the old patterns of thought which caused such a tragedy in the past. There must be a new idealism which will soar immeasurably above the sordid realities of the past. There must be a new spirit of life which will nourish the tolerance and cooperation and freedom and justice which the old spirit of death strangled in the past. These things there must be if the new era is to avoid repeating on an even greater scale the colossal disaster of the era which has just closed. A whole new world must be constructed on an entirely new basis. It is obviously a task which calls for new leaders. Although the respect and appreciation of the Japanese people go to the Suzuki Cabinet which has performed its onerous task with solemn faithfulness, the time has come for the emergence of a new Cabinet befitting the task of the new era.

Battle of Transportation

If one would take a compass and draw a circle with Tokyo as the center and the distance between the southern tip of Sumatra as the radius, he will find that most of the natural resources required by Japan could be obtained within this area.

No country in the world possesses a more advantageous position than Japan. And there is no region in the world excepting the Southern Regions, which lie between 25 degrees north latitude and 12 degrees south latitude, more fit for economic development. Therefore, the Anglo-Americans are coveting this area. Besides, one cannot overlook the fact that this region is important not only from the point of view of its vast natural resources but also because of its geographical position in world transportation.

The constant maintenance and strengthening of supply lines are an absolute condition for decisive victory. Today, belligerent countries do not take the negative measures of merely capturing and sinking their enemy's merchantmen but act positively in the complete destruction of his source of war power by demolishing his industrial facilities.

Japan and America are now engaged in a life or death struggle for the maintenance of their transport routes in the Pacific. But Japan is fortunate, for the field of operation for the coming decisive battle lies almost in the same region where war materials can be secured.

Judging from the present war situation, Japan holds the inner line superiority of transportation over America and Great Britain who are merely surrounding Japan at a distance with a weak outer line supply route. Japan is making speedy efforts to maintain and strengthen his inner line supply route and, simultaneously, to destroy the enemy's extended supply lines.

Longer Than Japan's

The enemy's supply routes to the Southwest Pacific area are three to five times longer than Japan's. For example, to reach this region from the Atlantic, the locus line for the enemy would be drawn southwest of the Indian Ocean in the case of passage through the Suez Canal, and southeast of the Pacific Ocean in the case of passage through the Panama Canal. If these short-cuts are avoided, a round about way must be taken, namely, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, or by Cape Horn, South America.

The enemy's offensive is now directed at intercepting the transportation line that links the Japanese home islands to the Southern Regions. But the more America reinforces its first line forces, the maintenance of her supply line will become more and more difficult. And the more this supply line becomes prolonged, the more the fighting power of the front line forces will decrease.

Thus, the maintenance of this inner line superiority in the battle of transportation is one of Japan's most powerful means to crush the enemy.

PROBLEM OF INFLATION

Proper Attention Must Be Paid To Price Order

By Dr. ICHIJIRO NAKAYAMA
(From the Jitsugyo-no-Nippon)

Our main concern when studying prices and inflation is essentially on their significance under the prevailing situation. If the matter be taken as a problem of relation between the present economy and the price order, people may laugh at the scholastic aloofness thus shown from the current situation. In reality, discussions have been quite exhausted on these general problems, for no discussion on inflation or price problems can proceed without some primary consideration of these basic points as their "introductory theory". But are such "introductory theories" sufficient for grasping the concrete relation existing between the changing situation and prices?

Has the stress on a general price order in the past been capable of clarifying the position of prices throughout the changing situation? We are constrained to believe that despite all these primary discussions about our economic phenomena, prices have been given a secondary consideration in many cases. Although the situation has had the greatest effect on prices, it must be admitted that there has been much defect in the public perception of this problem. While we have no objection to make against the existing general discussions on prices, we realize that there is a great distance or gap existing between the current situation and the price order in the eyes of the public and that unless this distance be shortened, all price measures will prove ineffectual.

'Economy of Goods'

So far as discussions on prices are concerned, one of the obstacles which hindered monistic recognition of the current situation and prices and was responsible at times for the weakening of price policy has been the stress laid on the so-called "economy of goods." It has been upheld that what is necessary for the current situation is not money but goods. It has been further contended that, if it was possible to separate economy of money from economy of goods, stress should be placed on the side of goods in the present economy. Such a view of economy, in its extreme form, no longer prevails at present; nor does it obstruct a monistic perception of the current situation and prices by the public, so that no detailed discussion concerning such an economic view is required at present. It is necessary, however, to consider some of the premises on which such a view has been founded since such premises have a direct relation with the existing economic mechanism of the nation. We have already observed that the idea of "economy of goods" is based on the possibility that it can be separated into economy of money and economy of goods, and it has often been supposed that this premise can be literally realized by a controlled economic mechanism. This conception, in turn, is liable to strengthen the view on economy of goods.

The essense of the foregoing idea may be summarized in general that there will be no inflation under economic control. This assertion is not merely intended as a negative expression of the possibility of separating economy of money and economy of goods; on the contrary, it shows its positive intention of creating a new economic order by cutting off the necessary relations existing between the increased currency issue and price inflation. In this sense, the foregoing idea is a nearer approach to the desired monistic and positive perception of the relation existing between the current situation and prices. The real problem, however, lies in the degree of such a perception.

Inseparability of Economy

To recognize the inseparability between economy of money and economy of goods becomes the first condition for a monistic understanding of the relation of the current situation with prices. This has already been demonstrated by actuality. It is clear that, if the progress of inflation is frankly recognized, no absolute reliance can be placed on the supposed separation between the two economies. However, this does not mean that all obstacles hindering the monistic perception under consideration, have been completely eliminated. If the meaning of price order is not given due perception, despite this recognition of the inseparability of the two forms of economy, there will still remain obstacles obstructing the desired monistic perception.

The idea of separating economy of money from economy of goods has had the effect of stressing the special character of current economy. It also has been adhering to the normalcy of price order. In other words, the idea was tenaciously upheld that current economy would prove a disturbing influence on price order and that, for this reason, such economy should not be bothered by prices in its operation. Now, stress on price control in such economy may appear to be just the reverse of such an idea. In reality, however, the real intention of price control is found in its coercion on the disturbing influences on prices which are regarded as inevitable. If this interpretation be regarded as valid, it may be said that prices as the object of economic control do not show any positive character.

But what is meant by the character of current economy? To put it in general language, this character may be described as a price order which is in harmony with current economy. Under current economy, both production and consumption must be reorganized on an emergency basis according to the needs of the changing situation. If price order is to be a reflection of a substantial economic order, it must be determined by this special character. Any price order that does not conform itself to this character, whether it assumes one name or another, will not be qualified to become an issue under current economy. This truth has been given due recognition in their separate fields by the price policies of the Government. For example, a special consideration is given in purchases by the Government to the prices of provisions and exceptional cases are allowed to exist such as prices for essential goods. But what I have in mind here is not these separate price policies but a price order in the whole economic sphere for which public perception is unfortunately very inadequate.

Some of the more frantic-minded persons may object to my contention that a proper price order should be established as against the ordinary economic price order by stating that inflation is an unavoidable phenomenon under current economy. This phenomenon, is indeed, one of the inevitable traits of the present-day economic order. But the answer does not consist in such a simple statement. The question rather lies on what kind of price order should be built on current economy. This is because inflation prices also belong to the category of prices in general and are playing their definite economic role. It is erroneous to regard inflation as a state of disorder. On the other hand, when we take up the problem of price order, we are not contending that an inflation order should be admitted as an uncontrollable economic phenomenon. While inflation under current economy is unavoidable to a certain extent, it must be the principal object of the current economic policy to prevent its speedy aggravation and to safeguard that economy from creating a possible crisis on the side of price order. It is highly desirable that price order should be so reconstructed that it may be able to stand against all disturbing elements.

A Step Forward in Wartime Economy

In this sense, the recent shifting of our price policy from its former stress on the absorption of capital to its present stress on the more substantial matters of production and livelihood measures, represents a step forward in our economy. For, it is apparent that, if price order is to follow the fluctuations of the current economic order, its reconstruction cannot depend on the simple absorption of capital. So long as the real substance of economic order lies in production and consumption, the fundamental price measure must directly touch on their activities. Thus, one can perfectly understand why all inflation countermeasures put forth recently lay stress on the unity of various measures and point out the absence of such a unity as the cause for the past defect of price measures.

Stress, however, on the need of the synthetic character of price measures is not their whole object. Operations and functions of prices are general economic phenomena and it goes without saying that no price policy will be possible of construction without due recognition of their synthetic nature. One may say that even under laissez-faire economy there are no price problems that do not concern themselves with production and consumption. Thus, the real object of emphasis on the synthetic nature of price measures must be found in the proper reconstruction of the current price order. The main object of our price policy is not to recognize the mutual relations and operations of prices. On the contrary, the main object must be found in the proper attention given to all phases of the prices, so that a price order consonant with the realities of production and consumption which have been changed in accordance with the changing situation, may be brought into existence. Such a price order to be reconstructed must be one and the same for all economic fields and no separate measures should stand in the way of the proper perception of this general need for a unitary price order.

I stress chiefly on this almost self-evident truth because of the fact that the recent Government price measures appear to lack their efficacy due to their many-sidedness. The price measures under free economy placed their stress on their currency and financial phases as might be expected from its very nature. There was a certain conviction that the problem of inflation was a problem of money and this conviction formed the reinforcement of such price measures. Although no imitation is permissible under the present economy, the need of some sort of reinforcement will be necessary even at present, as in the case of former economy. The needed synthetic nature of price measures does not negate such a reinforcement. The pivotal point of the present price measures is to build above this synthesis a higher goal which is not recognized for the first time. One may point to the fact that in the history of our price measures there was a time when stress was laid on the prices of munitions and that at other times it was placed on the prices of daily commodities. One may again point out the fact that the shifting of this stress had a close relationship with the changing situation. This reality should be firmly grasped in the actual adoption of price measures because the existing situation does not permit mere passive price policies.

THE LIFE OF NICHIREN

Son of a Fisherman in Village Of Kominato

I

On a spring day of the 1st year of Teiwo (1222), as the sun rose above the billowy horizon, and the easternmost outpost of Earth's nations caught its first rosy rays, a child was born to a fisherman's family in the village of Kominato (Little Heaven) near the easternmost cape of the province of Awa. The father was a fugitive there for some political reasons, now a poor fisherman without any outward distinction; and the mother, also, of no mean birth, a devout worshipper of the Sun-god, of whom the gift of a son had long been asked, and now granted in answer to her prayers. They named him Zen-Nichi Maro (Good-Sun Boy) in pious commemoration of the deity who called him into being,—a fact which had considerable to do when the child came to decide his mission to this world. All the wonders and miracles which are reported to have attended his birth,—how a crystalline spring spontaneously gushed forth in the fiserman's garden "to wash the natal uncleanliness away," how a white lotus of unusual magnitude, entirely out of season, opened near by "to cast fragrance into the air," etc.,—we of this century are accustomed to ascribe to the devout imaginations here, as it was a point much ruminated upon by the young enthusiast as the awful question of his country's salvation afterward came before his mind.

When he came to be twelve years old, the pious inclination of his parents decided upon his being made a priest. Considering what he did in after years, we can well believe many stories told about his remarkable childhood; and we do not wonder if the paternal ambition of the fugitive-fisherman saw in his son's consecration to a priestly office an opportunity for the lad's rise in society, as in that age of rigid social distinctions, religion was the only way open for a low-born genius to show itself in the world.

In and Out of Darkness

He was fairly introduced into the elementary knowledge of Buddhism when several questions presented themselves to his mind for solution. The most apparent was the existence of multitudinous sects in Buddhism. "Why is it" he asked himself, "that Buddhism which had its origin in the life and teaching of one man is now divided into so many sects and divisions? Is Buddhism more than one? What means that which I see around me, that one sect speaks evil of all others, each maintaining that it has Buddha's true mind? The waters of the sea have the same taste, and there can be no two ways in the teachings of Buddha. Oh! wherein lies the explanation of this division into sects; and which among these sects is Buddha's way, the way I should walk in?"

Such was his first and greatest doubt, an entirely reasonable doubt, we believe. We also have similar doubt about Buddhism and some other religions and we can entirely sympathize with our hero in the struggle he had. As neither his abbott nor anybody else relieved him from his doubt, he naturally resorted to his prayers. One day as he came from his worship at the temple of the Bodhisatva of his special devotion, the burden within him became unbearable, and down he came to the ground with abundant hemorrhage from his mouth. His friends helped him up, and it was some time before he returned to consciousness again. We are still pointed to the exact spot of this occurrence, a little bamboo bush rearby with certain reddish tints in its leaves being supposed to have taken its colors from the blood that was spattered on that occasion. One evening, however, as his eyes were poring over the Nirvana Sutra, said to have been delivered by Buddha just before his entrance to that blessed state, the following caught the attention of the young priest, to the inexpressible relief of his troubled mind: Trust in the Word and not in man. That is, he was not to trust in human opinions, however plausible and high-sounding, but in the sutras as left by the Great Teacher and he was to decide all questions by them and them only. His mind was now at ease. He found something to stand upon, whereas thus far all had been sinking sand under him.

He was twenty years old when the holy ambition rose in his mind. Seclusion in a country monastery became no more possible. Bidding farewell to his abbot and order, he launched out boldly into the world, to seek the truth far and wide.

His first destination was Kamakura, the Shogun's capital of the time. A country priest in the metropolis,—a Luther in Rome,—strange phenomena met his eyes, and strange doctrines reached his ears. With the magnificence of its temple structures, and the pomp of its priest classes, the city was given up wholly to falsities. The Zen sect leading the high, and the Jodo sect the low, the former into quagmires of futile speculation, and the latter into a delirium of blind trust in Amitabha, Buddha's Buddhism was not to be found anywhere. Yea more, he saw Buddha's very images given to children for toys, and Amitabha of only fabulous existence was given the supreme position in what they called Buddhist worship! Men clad in holy garb vaunted themselves in their open shame. Salvation, they taught, consisted only in calling upon the name of Amitabha and not in acts of virtue and discipline; and so amidst the din of Namu-Amida-Butsu, licentiousness of the grossest kind prevailed among the people. During his five years stay in Kamakura, he saw enough to convince him of the presence of the Latter Days already in the world, and the need and opportunity of a new faith to bring in a new era of light, as foretold by the Worshipful in his Holy Sutra. Only but recently, Saint Daia, an object of universal adoration, had died a death, which sent horrors to all his followers. His body "shrivelled up into the smallness of a child," and the color of his skin changed into "pitchy darkness,"—unmistakable signs of his fall into Hell, and evidences of the diabolical nature of the faith he represented. Then, too, what do those monstrosities in the sky signify? Three aerial forms, white and red, hung clear against the western sky, and when the two white disappeared, the red remained "as a pillar of fire piercing through the zenith." The whole was succeeded by a violent earthquake bringing down many temples to the ground, and men and beasts groaned under the debris of the structures intended for their salvation. All because the true sutra is not preached in the land, and errors are taught and believed in. Am not I he of eternal appointment to revive the Faith in the land?" . . . . With thougats such as these, Rencho left Kamakura behind him, wisely remarking that "the capital of a country is a place for disseminating the truth, and not for learning it."

(To Be Continued)

VISIT TO DAIHIKAKU

A Peep Into the Secret of Japanese Spirit

(By T. K.)

III

Next year he dredged the Tenryu River, drew off the Iga River, and excavated the Takase River. The last one opened the water route for trading between Nijo in Kyoto and Fushimi, to bring about the prosperity of the riverside region. When we think that all those were achieved three centuries ago when we were yet untouched by Western science, we deeply admire his ingenuity and resourcefulness. Afterwards he devoted himself to Buddhism and in 1614 founded Daihikaku. There he enshrined a Buddhist image to pray for the everlasting weal of the people who live and trade by the river he opened for the bliss of the souls passed away by water accident in the neighborhood.

On his death bed, he ordered his son to carve his image and place it in Daihikaku. His instructions were that he should be represented as sitting on a seat of a net and having a hoe for his stick.

In the obscurity of the inner room the wooden sculpture still remains. The animated eyes and the still undisturbed expression of the features speak of the firm, constructive will of the original. The old man's posture is supported by a hoe, and the whole impression is that of the image of an honest worker. The simplicity of this old man's features is in happy harmony with the serene temple atmosphere.

Presently we are ushered into a larger hall cleanly matted with tatami. The taciturn woman of the temple entertains us with bowls of green tea. The room is, as it were, a belvedere perched on the verge of the hill. Leaning on the parapet of the narrow simple verandah, we find ourselves floating on a sea of folliage. The smooth emerald of the river gleams below the trees. The indigo silhouette of Narabigaoka (a hill often mentioned in old literature) draws a tender line in the soft lucidity of the sky. Beyond, the city of Kyoto lies in a filmy mist of light blue. The vapor of life seems to fuse in the serenity of nature, and we forget the importance of human life. Without effort we find ourselves gazing into our very existence, and as if by the strength of gravitation, naturally we are drawn into reverential and placid feeling. Life infinitesimal and serene reveals herself close and within us, —not as an enigma, not as a horror. Peace and placidity rule over the air. The annihilation of desires of senses and the dejection of material splendor,—that key-word of the Japanese which greatly puzzled Mr. Pilinyak when he visited this land and tried to grasp the essence of the people's spirit, is understood most naturally in this serene atmosphere. The room is filled with soft paper-filtered sun-beams and on the alcove scroll, an old poem reads:—

> "The pine has conscience,
> And the bamboo knows honor."

In the visitor's list we see many names with some haiku or poem in praise of Daihikaku added thereto.

Presently the cluttering of geta on the stone steps coming up from below awakens us. And we see a group of pilgrims of old men and women appear on the terrace. The jingling of invocation bells and the solemn gong from the belfry animate the air.

Permeated by the serenity of atmosphere we descend the hill, retracing the shadowy lane that slopes down as we go.

(End)

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, August 16

REFRESH YOUR SPIRIT

YOMIURI-HOCHI—None of the Japanese people had ever thought that the War of Greater East Asia would end in such a form as it has. This fact is almost unbelievable. We wept and became indignant, but what is most essential now is that we should control our feelings and behave properly. We have been defeated, but we should lose like a man. We should accept our fate with calm and composure and bear the difficulties and hardships to come. This is the only way to make the conditions of defeat advantageous.

With the war lost, we have failed to realize the ideal of liberating East Asia. So far as the people are concerned, many of them lost their fathers, brothers or friends on the fighting lines. Many lost their lives in the fires caused by the war and other war disasters, and houses and riches were burned. Economy was dislocated and the people's lives became considerably difficult. The hardships were borne just to obtain victory but now everything has been wasted. We should not allow ourselves to be influenced by petty feelings and hesitate.

The people now should turn over a new leaf and cut off all fetters of the past. The center hangs on the one point of maintaining the national polity. The one hundred million people now should become calm, abandon the past interests of life and all should cooperate and live up to morality and evade domestic feuds or consternation and with calm and composure advance solely for the rebirth and rebuilding of the Empire.

What we now ardently hope is stabilization and rejuvenation of politics. What is required of politics is to grasp the trends of the people's minds, guide it, firmly promote the people's livelihood and rear the people's power and supplement and recover the people's sacrifices and losses incurred through the war.

It is no easy task to manage the future Japan. This colossal task cannot be done by incapacitated leaders such as bureaucrats, aged politicians and the like. The dangerous situation can be overcome only by politics which enjoys the support and trust of the people.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

ENGLISH and Japanese speaking lady wishes to undertake translation, typing or teaching. Any position accepted. Apply Box 200, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN girl, experienced as a housekeeper and sewer, would like to work in a respectable family. Apply Box 265, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

WHITE linen suit (medium size), white linen trousers, one pair white leather shoes (almost new, size 10½, men), to exchange for foodstuffs. Apply Box 203, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MEN'S suits, shoes, overcoat, gloves, portable typewriter with foodstuffs, rucksack. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

IN Hayama: Near [illegible], foreign style house with 5 rooms and one servant's quarter, kitchen, bath, city water, for rent only to Japanese family. Apply Box 188, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

A BOTTLE of John Haig (pinched bottle) for sale to the highest bidder or exchange for oil. Apply Box 300, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STEEL bed (3 ft. 3 in. × 6 ft. 6 in.) with mattress, mosquito net, brass frame. Spring is in excellent condition. Bookcase 3 ft. × 2 ft. 9 in., chest 3 ft. × 3 ft., hat and umbrella stand with mirror, (2 ft. 3 in. × 1 ft.), 6 ft. × [illegible]. Apply Box 301, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WOMAN'S bicycle, almost new, in perfect condition, for sale to highest bidder or exchange for suitable [illegible]. May be inspected at any time at [illegible] Soshigaya 2-chome, Setagaya-ku. Apply Box 304, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BABY'S perambulator, used ones will be accepted. Will pay good price. Apply Room No. 60, Fujiya Hotel, Miyanoshita, Hakone.

BABY'S perambulator, electric heater (heater), baby's shoes (2-3 years old), and camp bed, wanted. [illegible] Used ones will be accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price. Apply Box 170, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GREGG'S shorthand, [illegible] books, elementary and advanced. Also electric iron, small or medium size desired, if possible with [illegible]. Apply Box 308, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO tube KX 80. Will buy or exchange with classical phonograph records. Apply Box 307, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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